JAPANESE POLO.

The Game as Played in that Asiatio Country.

A FINE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY OF TUKEL

Description of the Tournament by an American.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The reading of a paragraph in the Home Journal of at week, to the effect that a Polo Ciub had been last wock, to the effect that a Polo Club had been formed in this city, recalled very pleasant memories of that game which I have so often witnessed in Japan. I believe this manly sport, one of the best calculated to educate eye, nerve and musele, has been introduced into the United States from England. It has, however, been one of the standard outdoorsports in Japan for centuries past. Instead of berrowing it from the East we might have transferred it from our now nearmst Western neighbors, the Japanese.

The name dh-kiu (a pronounced as a in arm, kiu as tee-oo) applied by the Japanese, means a game of ball on horseback. This game is played in most of the large sities, scrub matches being frequent; but it obtained its full dignity and deserts only in the old daimios'

, scrub matches being frequent; but it obtained ill dignity and deserts only in the old daimios' als, when on specified annual days, after months

capitals, when on specified annual days, after mouths of practice, the dakin tournament was witnessed by thousands of speciators annual all the pomp and circumstance of Japaness founds display.

The finest exhibition of pole I ever witnessed was in the city of Fukui, in the province of Echizon, a city lying 300 miles west of Tokio (formerly Yedo), where I was then living, having been engaged by the Daimie and leudal government to establish a scientific school as the American principle. On the occasion of the fakin tournament I was given a seat near the Prince and judges. The ground selected was in front of the Prince's stables, in which there were fifty thoroughbred ponies. The course was a smoothly rolled, sanded pred ponies. The course was a smoothly rolled, sanded space, about 600 feet long, planted at the sides with rows of cryptomenta and fir trees. The width was about 60 feet. The stables occupied half the space north of and parallel to the course. The southern half was a long covered building, with a row of rooms filled with the daimios, ladies and gentlemen in waiting, the ndges and scorers, &c. On the opposite side were nundreds if not thousands of spectators, among whom were about 100 shaven-pated monks, priests and dents, all in monastic robes and collars, from the ddhist monastery near by. Everybody was dressed hts and especially in her best, for the female speccauties, were very numerous. Black and oblique-eyed cauties, with wondrous glossy capillary architecture and silk gowns and girdles and gay fans rained insense influence on the handsome young contestants. lost of the players were my own students, young ablows of the players were my own students, young allows of the samurai or gentry class, of from seven-een to twenty-two, whose eye, hand and nerve had een trained at fencing, wrestling, archery and spear xercise, as well as with bridle and saddle.

At the signal, two hammer taps on the clapperless sell, shaped like Columbus' egg after he had made it land, the twelve players mounted. Another tap, and they rode into the lists, saluted their Prince and

their girdies to their loins, for the work in hand was so girl's play.

Two old supes now entered, each with a basket of what appeared to be red and white eggs. These were the balls. They were laid at intervals of two or three, eet spirt, the white balls in front of the red helmeted olayers, and the white before the red hats. Two rows of thirty-six balls each thus lay alongside of each players and extending before the leaders a distance of longer and extending before the leaders a distance of long and the state of the leaders and the state of the

Iny foot beyond the workets. The applause is tumuliuous.

The red belimets have won. The riders now pass by the judges, salue and stall their horses. The copperbrown colored gentlemen adjust dress, hair and tolet, and soon reappear as spectators. The leading white says to me, "tou like, teacher? You have so play in your country?" Then I had to say "No." Next year I saw by the Illustrates London News that A had been introduced into England.

Several other games of dakin followed. After the final score the prizes were presented. Of the three played the crack contestants the white hats, or senje, won two. The Daimio presented with his own hands a roll of figured white slik, a gold emolizoned belinet, with the armorial bearing of the Genji upon it, a porceinin vane of red Kaga ware, and to the subordinate players scrolls of ornamented Echizen paper, with his autograph written thereon.

At present dakin is still played in many Japanese cities, but the game lacks the imposing surroundings of fendal display. Its value in affording good exercise, health, enjoyment and discipline to eye, herve and miscle is exceedingly great. It has all the excitements of war, with only an extremely low per cent of its danger. I am giad that it is to be introduced into our country. Respectfully yours.

CERICKETS.

CRICKET

The Staten Island Cricket and Base Ball Club will spen the season of 1876 by a club match at cricket on their grounds at Camp Washington, Staten Island, on Thursday, the 11th inst. Play to commence at one P. M.

A WRESTLING CHALLENGE.

I hereby challenge William Austin, pupil of Professor Miller, to a wrestling match for a purse of \$200, the time and place to be selected hereafter. I have wrestled with him upon two occasions, both winning one tall each. This timal match will settle the question. As publishing this challenge you will oblige, yours seppentially.

Light weight champion of Paris, France.

ROWING.

THE MARVARD CREW FOR 1876-WINTER PREPARATIONS—THE RIGHT AT THEIR PRAC-TICE-STYLE OF ROWING AND LORING'S COACHING-THE SPRINGFIELD VALUE BACK-THE SIX POR SARATOGA.

The Harvard boating men have plenty of work cut out for them this year. The day after the eight-oared race with Yale, on June 30, they will burry on from Springfield to Saratoga, where their business manager will be waiting for them with a new six ear, fresh from men selected from their eight, they will fall to work
again in preparation for the Intercollegiate Regatta.

at work. When Mr. Bacon, captain of the '75 crew, withdrew fast fall, Mr. Loring, a Sophomore, was elected to the office. Taylor, '77, the strong man of last year's crew, quit rowing for long distance walking, and, with only James left from the crew of '75, matters began to look blue—a color which Harvard oars do not take to very kindly.

After the Christmas holidays Mr. Otis, L.S.S., con-sented to row again, and Mr. Loring immediately resented to row again, and Mr. Loring immediately resigned the captaincy in his favor. Eight rowing-weights were fitted up in the boat house, and the crow kept to a steady round of regular daily practice, consisting of a pull of 1,000 strokes, sparring, fencing, club swinging and the like, with a six mile run three times

Mr. A. P. Loriag, of Boston, a graduate of '69 and captain of the international four of that year, gave three afternoons of every week to the work of coaching, and as soon as the river opened put the eight into a heavy practice barge, which they have not exchanged for the shell yet. It is a lap-streak, built of quarter-inch plank, iron shod keel, with short, stordy out-riggers made of half inch steel, and weighs over 400

I saw the crew go out last week, and its make-up was as follows:—Bow, Otis; 2, Le Moyne; 3, Warden; 4, Irving; 5, James; 6, Jacobs; 7, Bolan; stroke, Ban. croft; coxswain, Chency. They went away from the float at an easy swing, all reaching well and going further back at the flaish of the stroke than used to be customary here. They disappeared under the bridge pulling twenty-eight to the minute. On Monday the arrangement was slightly altered, Thayer tak-ing Warden's seat. The form of the crew was better faults particularly noticeable were a tendency to dip

	4400
Bow-W. J. Otis, L.S.S	15
2-W. M. Le Moyne, '78	16
3-E. D. Thayer, L.S.S	16
4-G. W. Irving, L.S.S	15
5-M. James, L.S.S	16
6-M. R. Jacobs, '79	16
7-J. C. Bolan, '76	18
Stroke-W. A. Bancroft, '78	16
Coxswain-G. L. Chency, '78	10
	-

These are the weights of the men when strippe The only change which is at all probable is an exchange of seats between James and Jacobs. Warden, '78, will go as a substitute, with one other who has not yet been selected. Mr. Bancroft, who is pulling stroke at present, has rowed in that seat for the last three weeks. Mr. Loring, '78, was stroke during the early part of the season, but has had to withdgaw on account of sickness. Bancroft is giving satis. Action to the coach and will undoubtedly keep his place. No. 2 is not doing quite as well as when the grew first took to the wafer, but with more pair oar work it is thought he and Mr. Jacobs will soon get in capital form. James, whose fault last year was a tendency to want at the end of his stroke, is doing much better this season and is rowing in excellent form. Irving and Thayer both row very strong, but are a trifle stiff on the swing, while No. 7, who is one of the heaviest and most powerful of the let, has the fault of getting his outside shoulder too far forward. The crow, as a whole, rew excellently well together. The stroke is a long one in the water, intended to dip quite deep, so that the oar is entirely covered, all except the upper shoulder of the blade. The whole eight go back further at the end of their stroke with the body than any Harvard crow has been accustomed to in past years. One fine quality they show is an eminent degree—the ability to get the hands away from the body on the recover, with a wonderfully good union of rapidity and smoothness. The boat was litted for the first time with sliding soats Wetmore, all members of inst year's crew, and in the University now, but unable to row. The exertions of Mr. Loring, the coach, have done much to make good the loss by turning out a crew which will be pre-eminently good, at least in form, whatever may be lacking in atrength.

the loss by turning out a crew which will be pre-eminently good, at least in form, whatever may be lacking in strength.

The men who will be taken from the eight after the race with Yale to make up a six for the Saratoga regata will probably be the first leur in the boat—that is, Bancroit, Bolan, Jacobs and James rowing, in their usual places, with the Captain, Otta, as bow, and either Irving, Thayer or Lemoyne as No. 5. Otts pulled bow in the race of '74, so his skill in steering will once more be called into requisition.

AT SPRINGPIELD

the crew will occupy their old quarters of '73, at Topham's, on the weat side of the river, just below the city, at the Agawam forry. Yale, too, will go back to Bartholomew's, where they trained in '73. Their quarters will be at the start of the present four mile course, opposite Hampden Park.

OFINIONS REGARDING THE RACE.

The crews will have to shoot the Agawam Bridge, at Springfield, during the race, and an opportunity will be given to the coxwains to display their skill; for at low water, as in 1873, after the long dry season, there are one or two shallow spots under the bridge which it will require some skill and coolness to avoid. As to the result of the race, it would be toolish at this early date to hazard a prediction. Popular opinion seems to favor Yale. She has most of her last year's crew to pick from, all are men of age and experience, and her captain is a tried oar, who will occupy the same seat which has filled for the last three years. To counterbalance these odds the Harvard men have a skill and painstaking coach, who has not only seen but rowed against the best loar Oxford ever showed. With these balancing advantages on each side the trienus of both colleges are warranted in looking forward to an interesting and exciting race.

THE NEPTUNE BOAT GLUB.

The action of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, in the case of James Riley, of the Neptune Boat Club, is severely commented on by a number of amateurs. Mr. Riley is disqualified as an amateur oarsmen; but the Neptune. disqualified as an annatour oursmen; but the Neptune. Club is determined not to let the matter rest here, and is resolved to investigate the subject fully and require a hearing at the next regular meeting of the committee or at a special meeting called for that purpose. The Captain of the Neptunes holds proof to support him in maintaining that Riley is an amanteur—all of which will be forthcoming at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

BOATING NOTES.

All the preliminary arrangements are made for the Harlom regatta.
Union College will send a crew to the University re-

The Wilsons of the Beaverwycks have joined the

Satier and Treckett will row for the championship of the world June 24 on the Thames.

The regutta on Seneca Lake will be held some time early in August.

The Union College crew take their every day practice work on the Mehawk.

Waiter Mann has been re-elected Captain of the Argonauta Boat Club.

A representative French crew from the oarsmen of Havre, Paris, Toulon and Brest may visit us this

Havre, Paris, Toulon and Brest may visit us this summer.

The Woodside Rowing Club intend to visit Philadelphia and pull there from their boathouse.

It is likely that an international regatta will be held at Lake Saratoga this summer under the auspices of the Saratoga Rowing Association. Though the National Association has decemed it not advisable to have any other than the regatta on the Schupikill, it is more than probable that the Saratogians themselves will take the matter in hand.

The annual regatta of the Passaic carsmen will take place on the 17th of June. This date was fixed during the winter season for the Hariem River regatta; and, as boating men would like to witness both events, it is regretted that the two regattas should be arranged for the same day

THE CANADIAN YACHT.

THE TACHT COUNTESS OF DUPPERIN BUILT TO COMPETE FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP-DESCRIP-TION OF THE VESSEL. MONTREAL, May 7, 1876.

There will be launched at Coburg, Ontario, to-morrow, the schooner yacht Countess of Dufferin, which has been built by subscription, to compete at the Centennial Regatta, in July, for the Queen's Cup, which was wrested from the Boyal Yacht Squadron of Great Britain, by the America, August 24, 1851, and which has been held for nearly twenty-five years by the original winners and the New York Yacht Clob. The event promises to be of great interest and importance history connected with the enterprise may be accept

mong the yachtsmen of the Dominion, and the desire was expressed months ago of sending a representative of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to compete, in accordance with the invitation of the Centonnial author ties. Further discussion of the matter and the speed of several of the crack yachts of the club engendered the idea of challenging the New York Yacht Club to

SAIL FOR THE "QUEEN'S CUP."

The Oriole and Cuthbert, both built by Captain Cuth-

The Oriole and Cuthoert, both built by Captain Cuthbert, of Coburg, were named, but were found too small to warrant any hopes of success. It was, therefore, determined to build a yacht capable of competing with the flyers of New York, and Major Gifford, exmember of Parliament, undertook to raise the lunds for this purpose. Subscriptions were immediately forthcoming, and Captain Cuthbert commenced work upon the new vessel, which has been completed, and which promises to be very fast.

BER DIMENSIONS ARE:—
Length of keel, 96 leed; length on deck, 107 feet; length over all, 114 foet; beam, 24 feet; depth of hold 9 feet 6 inches; tonnage, R C.Y.C. measurement, 221 tons; N.Y.Y.C., 233 tons; keison, 14x14 inches; stempost, 10x14 inches; stemp, 10x14 inches; betripost, 10x14 inches; bidge cellings, 4x24 inches; clamps, 4x12 inches; shelfpieces, 4x12 inches. The timbers are of white oak, planks of the same material, from kelson to water line, 25 inches; from water line up, clear white bine, 21/2 inches; deck, white pine, 25/2 inches; bidge celling, white oak; mainmast, deck to hounds, 65 feet; main boom, 53 feet; man gaff. 30 feet. Five tons of her ballast will consist of cast iron, fitted in blocks of five cwt. each next the kelson, with shoulders resting on the timbers. She will be ready for sea in a very short time. The Earl and Countess of Dufferin are expected to be present at the launch.

THE CHERTERNING CEREMONY will be performed by the Countess after whom the

present at the launch.
THE CHRISTENING CERRMONY
Will be performed by the Countess after whom the
vessel is named. The new yacht will be commanded
by Major Gifford, and sailed by Captain Cuthbert.
The peremptory challenge sent by Major Gifford a
few weeks since was promptly accepted, the conditions
of the race named and assented to, and the six mouths'
notice courteously waived by the holder of the cup. It
is, therefore, arranged that in July the third series of
races for possession of the coveted pitze since it passed
into American hands will be decided.

A CIRCULAR YACHT.

When at Tom's River, N. J., some weeks since I called upon Mr. Joseph Francis, now in his seventysixth year, and found him busily engaged in completing a small yacht; which, from its total departure from the

Being an experiment, Mr. Francis preferred at first to build a boat of small dimensions in order to test the new principle. She is spherical in shap., being 12 feet in length and 12 feet beam [a true circle), and 16 inches deep. She is about half decked over, leaving a cockpit of 7 feet by 9 feet; is sloop rigged, with 23 feet mast; houst, 18 feet; boweprit 19 feet outboard, and jib 14 feet on the feet; boweprit 19 feet outboard and jib 14 feet on the leot; bowm, 20 feet (12 feet outboard); keel, 10 inches deep, with perpendicular stem and sternpost; draft of water, 3 inches (without the keel); giving her great holding power. It is experted that the yacht will careen but little in sailing, and will go over and not through the water. As her keel is deep she will be aimost at right angles with the surface of the water; she cannot fall to leeward with a heavy press of canvas, and she will be forced ahead with great power, greatly reducing the ordinary resistance and friction. In comfort and capacity she must be nearly equal to a yacht double her length of the ordinary construction.

Mr. Francis had no guide, model or information, except that he had heard that there had been built in Russia a yacht shaped like a saucer.

I hear that the speed of this boat will be tested in the coming regartia of the Tom's River Yacht Club, to take place in June.

EX-YACHTSMAN.

The running of Mr. M. H. Sanford's bay colt Bay Final (brother to Preakness) in the great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) at Newmarket, 26th ult., receives the annexed reference in the London Sportsman of the

the annexed reference in the London Sportsman of the following day: —

Mr. Sanford introduced another of his American team, the debutant on this occasion being Bay Final, who is much the same stamp of horse as Mate, whose inferior he was said to be, while, according to the form in America, Freakness can concede 14 lbs to Mate. Some interest attached to the running of Bay Final, as it was the first time the American horses had been asked to travel a long distance in England; but a coach and four could not have dragged the English backers to support Bay Final, upon whom Parry again sported the dark blue jacket of the plucky American.

Again:—

Again:—
One of the most admired of all the runners was Bay Final, a horse in the American string, and although he, like Preakness and Mate, was not so thoroughly wound up as we are accustomed to see horses when stripped for racing in this country, he was in much better condition than was either of his stable companions when making their respective debuts on English soil.

It will be r membered that the distance was about two miles and a quarter, and that the contestants were

Prince Soltzkoff's New Helland (the winner), 4 years, 100 lbs.; Captain Stirling's Whitebatt, 5 years, 101 lbs.; Mr. Henage's Freeman, aged, 124 lbs.; Mr. Sanford's Bay Henage's Freeman, aged, 124 bs.; Mr. Sanford's Bay Final, 4 years, 114 ibs.; Lord St. Vincent's Beau Brummel, 5 years, 104 ibs.; Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Fying Scotchman, 4 years, 99 ibs., and Mr. C. Besh's Rob Roy, 5 years, 69 ibs. Bay Final, says the report, brought up the rear at the start. Turning out or the straight, Rob Roy assumed command, when New Holland went to the front, and entering "the new course," Rob Roy fell back, eaving Bay Final only in attendance on Prince Soitzkoff's horse. "At the top of the hil?" Bay Final joined New Holland, but "descending the hill" New Holland drew himself clear of Bay Final and Flying Scotchman, and the pair was followed into the straight by Freeman. When, finally, in the bend for home, Bay Final hung out signals of distress, gad, notwithstanding Parry's resolute call, rapidly retired from the front rank. New Holland romped home a winner by a length and a half, Whitobatt second, Freeman third, Beau Brummel fourth, Flying Scotchman fifth, Bay Final sixth and Rob Roy last. Time, 4:22%.

The report that Mr. D. Swigert's famous bay colt, King Alfonso, has broken down is received with universal regret by all turfmen hereabout. Great expectations and Capitola would commence and continue through the season in fine form, as, with no drawbacks, many The Wilsons of the Beaverwycks have joined the Woolvenhooks.

Tom Fearon has applied to the National Association to be admitted as an amateur.

An Irish amateur sculler will compete in the Centennial regatta.

The monthly race for the senior medal of the Nastilus Club will be rowed on the Harlem on Thursday.

It is not likely that Ostrom, of Cornell, will have a seat in the Neptune boat.

The Preshman crew of Princeton is made up, and is said to be a good one.

The Athlette four have improved very much since hast season.

The Philadelphia clubs are preparing for an extraordinary rowing season.

The Athlette four have improved very much since hast season.

The Argonauts, of Canada, intend to send a four the Schuyikali this summer.

Nino men are selected from which to pick the Cornell Freshmen crew for the college race.

Goodwin, of Columbia, has his crew out every day on the Harlem.

The Dannelees four are pulling in good ferm and are making rapid improvement.

Loring, of the '99 crew, is conching the Harvards for their race with Yale, at Springfield.

The Grand River Boat Club intend to be represented at the Toledo regatta. TOM ALLEN.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT HIS PROPOSED FIGHT WITE

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 8.] pionship of the world. He is in tip top condition, weighing some fifteen pounds lighter than when here last, and he now pulls down the beam at 198 pounds. He says he never felt better in his life, and is willing to the Goss for all the money he can raise in eight, ten twelve weeks from the time of signing articles. He ofeases to mean business, and nothing else, and he mays that he will never consent to having the menoy now in the hands of the stakeholder drawn, and that he will fight Goss for the \$500 now up if he cannot get

THE AVERY COLLECTION AT LEAVITT'S. There are on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Re about 120 oil paintings, water colors, pen and ink sketches, &c., and a few statuettes, bronzes, &c., which have been imported during the past winter by Mr. Samuel P. Avery. This gentleman is too well known as a collector of first class works of art for the pictures to need other recommendation than that of having been imported by him. Among the oil paint-ings is a life-size head of an "Italian Girl," by Bobhaving been imported by him. Among the oil paintings is a life-size head of an "italian Girl," by Bouguereau, and one of "A Moorish Beauty," by Perrault; "The Caravan" and "A Turkish Interior," by F. A. Bridgeman are strong pictures, both in color and the drawing of the figures; "The Monk Reading," is a small interior, and "Travelling Mountebanks," containing several very small figures, are by Castres; "Barbara," by G. H. Boughton, is a small figure having the appearance of brilliant color, a decided departure from the usual line of this artist's pictures; the manner in which he has lowered the key of the mass of red in the drapery and fiesh is by the introduction of a bright pink flower, which changes the entire coler; "Guess Who?" by Walter and "Castles in Spain," by Servure, the latter representing a happy young ceuple marking out with a cane on the gravel path the plans for their new home, are both highly finished and pleasing in subject; "Children Bathing," is by Monitecili; "The Poor Artst," an effective example of the Antwerp school, with its fine color and broad treatment, is by Lennig; "Pussy and I," by Perrault, is a little girl with her little arms around one of those beautiful creatures, an Angora cat; an Italian girl tending sheep is also by him. "Return from the Hant" is by Viry; "A Musical Party," by Passetti; "Landscape and Catte," by Otto Weber; "First Beach, Newport," by William T. Richards; "A Rat! A Rat!" by Coe, and "Feeding Doves," by Graefie. Among the water colors are two figures by Boldini; "Brigands of Alicante, Spain," and "The Pacha's Days," by Clairin; "On Guard—1776," by Julian Scott; "Rephyr," by Louis Loloir; "A French Soldier," by Detaille; two little figure pictures by Chaplin; "At the Fountain," by Delot; "Phe Merry Thought," by Postellini; "The Old Masters," by De Nittis, and "Spainsh Bull Fighter," by Delots; "The Merry Thought," by Postellini; "The Old Masters," by Julian Scott, "Rephyr," by Louis Loloir; "A French Soldier," by Detaille; two little figure of their presents

The most important sale which has taken place fro a downtown gallery this season begins at Mathews' new gallery, No 57 Liberty street, at noon to-day, and will which will be sold to-day, are mostly importations of Knoodler & Co. They having renewed the pictures of their gallery lately these have been consigned to Mr. Mathews for sale. There are among them specimens of Louis Lelair, Vibert, Preyer. Simonetti, Detaille, Vanit, Winslow, Homer, Biancht, Bracquemond, John Berg, Tilosa and many others, all being first class works. Among the oil paintings is a snow scene by Wiggins, which altracted much attention while at Snedcor's. George Story's picture from the Brooklyn Academy "The Crossing Sweeper," "The Seasons," by William Hart, four small pictures which have been exhibited only at the Lotos Club, a small autumn scene by David Johnson, and among the foreign artists a small work by Corot, two by E. Sarri, one by Preou and examples of Sonntag. Moran, De Haas, Bristol, P. P. Ryder, Cropsey, Silva, Coman, Kallock, Parton and other favorito artists.

EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

THE EMPRESS QUEEN.

VICTORIA'S NEW TITLE PROCLAIMED TO THE

[From the London Gazette, April 28.] BY THE QUEEN-A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an act has been passed in the present ses-tion of Parliament intituled "An act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the royal style and titles appertaining to the imperial crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies," which act recites that by the act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland it was provided that after such union the recites that by the act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland it was provided that after such union the royal style and titles appertaining to the imperial crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies should be such as His Majesty, by his royal proclamation, under the great seal of the United Kingdom, should be pleased to appoint, and which act also recites that by virtue of the said act and of a royal proclamation under the great seal, dated the list day of January, 1801, our present style and titles are "Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith," and which act also recites that by the act for the better government of India, heretofere vested in the East India Company in trust for us, should become vested in us, and that india should thenceforth be governed by us and in our name, and that it is expecient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of government so made by means of an addition to be made to our style and titles, and which act after the said recitais enacts that it shall be lawful for us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid of the transfer of the government of India, by our royal proclamation under the great seal of the United Kingdom to make such additions to the style and titles at present appertaining to the imperial crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies as to us may seem meet; we have thought it, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and we do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein our style and titles are used, save and except all charters, commissions, letters patent, instruments wherein our style and titles are postation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the style and ittles at present appertaining to the imperial crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these wo

encies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by our proclamation to be current and lawful money of such dependencies respectively, pearing our style or titles, or any part or parts thereot, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such dependencies respectively until our pleasure shall be further decarred thereupon.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April, 1876, in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

[From the London Post, Feb. 18.] Amid the fictitious excitement which has been got up

pout the title of empress it appears to have been totally forgotten that the term queen was not always so much in layor as it is now alleged to be. It is loudly proclaimed that queen is a good old Saxon title, and the fact is conveniently shelved that in one at least of the most powerful Saxon kingdoms, at the very height of the Saxon dominion, the term of queen was abolished. About A. D. 780, Brihtoric, a King of the West Saxons, or Wessex, married a daughter of the famous ously spelt Ethelburga and Eadburga. She was a woman of the Lady Macbeth type—a turbulent spirit, "and did not hesitate to destroy thanes and nobles by poison, till at last her husband by accident partook of a potion she had prepared for another and died. Then the people rose, drove her from the country and abolished the name of queen. Hollinshead writes:—"For her hein-ous crimes it is said that the kings of the West Saxons would not suffer their wives to be queens nor permit "tadies," and to this day a reminiscence of the prac-tice survives, as we still address the monarch as "Our Sovereign Lady." The truth is that quoen did not originally mean an independent sovereign, but simplified with occasionally, and in Saxon documents the queen frequently signs herself simply "Legitims conjux," the lawful wife, not regina. So that it would be as easy to find argument against the use of queen as a title as against empress. Her Majesty is not the first English sovereign who has borne the title of empress. The only daughter of Henry I, married the Roman Emperor at Mentz, A. D. 1140, and was ever afterward called the Empress Maud. Upon the decease of Henry I, Maud returned to England, and Stebbing, Somerset Heraid, in his work on "The Genealogy of the English ("Hoar, hear!") He gretted that such a proposal should have Royal Line" (1701), states that the nobility swore featly to her as an empress. She was previously called as "Cassris Uxor"—the wife of Genea, Empress was not at that date considered a title which ought not to be borne by an English sovereign. Her son, called there are that date considered a title which ought not to prove the members, accorded the throne of England as Henry II. Other members of the royal line have borne the imperial title. In A. D. 1257,

AN EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

It is not generally known that Britain has had, so far back as A. D. 270, an Empress, and her name was Pass and Present." it is said:—"The Kings of Europe, Pass and Present." it is said:—"The Kings of Europe, Pass and Present." it is said:—"In 270 there reigned in Britain the wife of Bonosus, Victoria. She was contemporary with Zenobia, Empress of the East, and was called the Empress of the West."

THE RIOTS IN BARBADOS.

WHAT THE COLONIAL DEPUTATION REPORTED TO LORD CARMARVON-THE PLANTERS' VER-SION OF THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE OUTBREAK.

On the 25th of April, in London, Earl Carnaryon ceretary of State for the Colonies, received a deput tion from the West Indian Committee, who represe the present rebellious state of the island of Barbados and asked Her Majesty's government to recall the Gov ernor, Mr. Pope Hennessy. Mr. Thomas Hankey, M. P., introduced the deputation.

THE STATEMENT.

Mr. Nevitle Lubbook read a long statement, in which he quoted speeches made by Mr. Hennessy to show, as he said, "their tendency to excite prejudice and discontent, to set class against class, to fill the negro-mind with grievances to a great extent imaginary, and excite it with prospects of vast material changes, which were equally delusive—to call class and party feeling into play, which was likely to develop, and unhappily had developed, into acts of violence and lawless LORD CARNARVON'S REPLY.

Other gentlemen having spoken Lord Carnarvon aid he did not feel clear, even after the statements o the committee, as to the precise state of the case at serious was a disturbance in any of the West India ados looked with regard and great surprise at any bados looked with regard and great surprise at any cause for such a deputation. Much had been said at to the supposed origin of the difficulties—viz, the mooting of the question of confederation. It had never been the intention of Her Majesty's government in 'any way to force that question upon the Legislature or the people of Harbados. There had been in his and his predecessor's opinion very considerable advantages to be gained to the colony by the adoption of some form of confederation, but the essence of the whole matter was that it should proceed from the spontaneous wish of the Legislature itself, and that had been repeated in every form of language to the present Governor of Barbados. It was impossible that he could be ignorant of the clear opinion and instructions on that subject, and it was almost incredible after such strong; reiterated, unmistakable expressions of opinion that he could have lent himself to any agitation which would have the effect of enforcing the measure upon a reluctant people and an unwilling Legislature. The question at present was the restoration and maintenance of order in the island. ("Hear, hear!") The telegrams which he had received through the West India Committee were really not in strict accord nor consistent with the telegrams are had received from the Governor of Barbados. The last telegram received through the West India Committee was one published in the morning papers, dated the 22d, and listly contradicted one received from the Governor, dated the 23d, which was as follows:—

Walked all through the town last night. Everything cause for such a deputation. Much had been said a

papers, dated the Sovernor, dated the 23d, which was as follows:—

Walked all through the town last night. Everything quiet, as tranquillity appears restored. I have had some consultations with officer in command. Consterminder relitorecapt the police. Treeps partolled in our planterers, on the police. Treeps partolled in our planterers, on the police of the speedy trial of effenders.

It was simply incredible that a Governor of any colony, after riots so serious, so frightful, whereby so much property was destroyed—forty persons were shot and houses were ransacked and pillaged—should not mention the circumstances to the Secretary of State and should write in the terms stated. The matter must have been exaggerated on the spot. There had been a painful alarm, and he admitted that matters had been in a highly unsatisfactory state. The mere fact of the Governor having thought it necessary to telegraph for treeps from adjoining colonies seemed impossible after a statement like that he had quoted. Since the telegram of the 23d was received another had come to hand, in which the Governor commanisated certain names of officers to act upon the commission for the trial of the effenders, and made no aliusion whatever to any of these scenes which were supposed to have occurred. It was not to be denied that the matter was a very serious one. He well knew how inflammable were the populace to be dealed with, and how incautious expressions often led to serious consequences. He understood from the Admiralty that there was a man-of-was on the station that could supply a considerable force and there were in the island of Barbados about 70 and there were in the island of Barbados about 70 and there were in the island of Barbados about 70 and force and there were in the island of Barbados about 70 and force and there were in the island of Barbados about 70 and force and there were in the island of Barbados about 70 and force and the station that force and the station that force and the station that found supply a considerable forc when the following the following the following the control of the following the follow